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Q1 What was the concept of Two Nation Theory?

Ans "Defining Theory"

A theory is defined as a reasonable, plausible and generally acceptable principle for the explanation of an idea or the existence of any entity.

* "Theory" and Political Science :-

According to political science a theory deals with the political relationship between individuals, especially the one related to the existence, organization and basis of a state and government.

* Two Nation Theory:-

Two nation theory in its rudimentary sense means that there is a religious, social, cultural, political and ideological distinction between Muslims and Hindus living in the Indian sub-continent. Although the historical basis of the theory originates from the Quran:

✓ "He it is who has created you all; then someone amongst you is a disbeliever and someone amongst you is a believer; and Allah is ever beholding whatever you do".
(Surah 64: Verse d)

but in modern political sense the theory is attributed to Sir Syed Ahmed Khan who coined the term "Islamic Identity". The theory was further elaborated by the philosophical and political thought provided by Allama Muhammad Iqbal in these words

✓ "Muslim are a distinct nation and thus deserve a political independence from other nations"

of the Indian sub-continent".
Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah transformed the ideology of two nation theory into a political struggle in a practical sense and hence Pakistan came into being. In their early years both Allama Muhammad Iqbal and Muhammad Ali Jinnah were strong supporters of the Muslim-Hindu unity and unified India, independent of the British rule, however the extreme discriminatory behavior of Hindu leadership and congress convinced them rights of the Muslims living in the region. Consequently, the ideological basis of Two Nation Theory and political struggle by the Muslims of the Indian sub-continent resulted in the creation of Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

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

Ans: Defining Ideology:-

The term 'ideology' is the composite of Greek words 'ideo' and 'logos'. It means the study of ideas. In political science, the term refers to the ~~the~~ logical basis in the minds of a group of people adhering to it in the pursuance of a common goal.

* Need for an Ideology:-

From the definition of the term 'ideology' we can deduct that it provides the basis or reason for the existence of a movement, group, entity, organisation or state. The ideology of a nation reflects its deals and aspirations of its people. It differentiates a nation from other nations and binds the individuals of nation together.

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* Ideology of Pakistan:-

Ideology of Pakistan has taken its shape through evolution. Historical notions, perspectives and experiences provided its foundation. Dr. Allama Muhammad Iqbal constructed its philosophy; Muhammad Ali Jinnah transformed this philosophy into a political movement; and in the end its legal status was formulated by the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan in the Objectives Resolution.

It was due to the acknowledgement of the Muslims of sub-continent that they differ from the Hindus that a demand for separate electorates was raised. Later on, it was realized that a democracy, dominated by Brahminic majority was not conducive in any sense of cultural, religious and social security for the Muslim minority. Due to this reason, the demand for separate electorates and protection of rights was changed to the demand of a separate state. Ideology of Pakistan originated from the instinct

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of the Muslim minority of Sub-continent to preserve their individuality in Brahminic majority society. It was believed by the Muslims that Islam and Hinduism are two distinct social, religious and political orders that promotes two distinct cultures. Hence resulting in the incompatibility of the two orders.

* Importance of the Ideology of Pakistan:-

- ① Ideology of Pakistan provide the basis for its geographical existence as a distinct entity.
- ② It provides the state of Pakistan a direction for venturing into the future.
- ③ It sets goals and establishes priorities for the nation of Pakistan.
- ④ It unifies the conduct of different regional sub-cultures, languages and traditions.

⑤ It solidifies the fabric of Pakistani society.

Q3 Write down any form of government and also describe the advantages and dis-advantages of that form of government which you have written?

Ans Defining Form of Government:-
Form of government refers to the various types of system of governance and authority.

Following are some of the major forms of government:

- * Monarchy
- * Democracy
- * Dictatorship
- * Oligarchy
- * Theocracy
- * Technocracy

* Dictatorship
Dictatorship refers to the monopoly of power and authority. In this form of government authority and power concentrates in the hands of single person. That

person exercises unconstrained power and is not accountable to any other person or entity

* Kinds of Dictatorships:-
In the contemporary world there are four major types of Dictatorships.

① Nationalistic Dictatorships:-
In this form of dictatorship a dictator attains and consolidates his power by raising the slogan of nationalism. Its main examples are: Hitler, Jamal Abdul Nasir and Mussolini.

② Military Dictatorship:-
In this form the power is obtained by force and raising the slogan of national security. This is the most common type and it is usually established by the army chief of a country.

③ Economic / Ideological Dictatorship:-
In this form solution for the economic problem is the slogan that evolves into a hardcore ideology after

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the attainment of power.
Examples of this form are
The Soviet Union and
Communist China of Mao.

④ Fascist Dictatorship:-

In this form strong state
is the catchy phrase used
for the attainment of
power. Usually, fascist
rulers come into power by
democratic means.

* Advantages OF DICTATORSHIP:-

① Stability:- A dictatorship
is usually free from the
chaos of democracy and
power sharing that's why
it's stable. A dictator
doesn't allow anyone to
challenge his power that
results in stability.

② Quickness of Decision:-
Since the power concentrates
in a single person that's
why decisions are free
of the bureaucratic
laziness and lag.

③ Efficient and Effective in

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Emergencies: In crisis situation and emergencies when decision making needs swiftness and decisiveness dictatorship is the most efficient and effective form of government.

(4) National Unity:- Due to the absence of political parties and their rivalries a sense of unity prevails in the country.

(5) Strong Defence:- Due to the fact that a dictatorship usually enforces his power through the military that's why ~~he~~ he pays special attention to the military and empowers it through resource investment on a massive scale.

(6) Development:- It has been observed that during dictatorial periods the GDP and per capita income of a country increases. This can be attributed to the efficiency of the system.

* Disadvantages of Dictatorship:-

① Tyranny:- It is a tyrannical form of government that thrives on tyranny. Difference of opinion and dissent is strongly opposed and usually crushed by extreme measures.

② Disappearance of Creativity:- As dissenting and different voices are discouraged and silenced in this form that's why creativity disappears from the country. Intellectuals cannot thrive in such a society that's why mass migration of intellectuals to other countries occurs.

③ Danger of Revolution:- In democracy there is a system for getting rid of an unpopular leader, however in dictatorship revolution is the only way. Due to this fact an air of uncertainty prevails in the country.

④ Personality Cult:- Dictatorship depends and revolves around a single personality. The dictator presents himself as a morally superior and sometimes as a sacred entity. This focus on a single entity results in the under development of institutions necessary for the survival of a country.

⑤ Terror and Violence:- In order to consolidate and protect his power the dictator resort to cruelty and violence.

⑥ International Unacceptance:- In the eyes of international institutions and communities, dictatorial government are illegitimate.
