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SECTION :

B

PAPER :

Pak-Study

Dated :

14.04.2020

Q1
Ans

Introduction:

Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was a great supporter of Hindu-Muslim unity.

With the passage of time, some events like the Hindu-Urdu controversy made Sir Syed think that the Hindu-Muslim unity was nothing but a crazy dream.

He clearly said that two big nations lived in India: Hindus and the Muslims. Their interests were in contrast to each other.

Their customs, traditions, even their religion were quite different from each other. Their political thoughts were also not the same.

Concept of two Nation Theory:

The two nation theory faced the Muslims of India to think that why they should not follow

the specific way for a permanent solution to the Hindu-Muslim problems.

Allama Iqbal at Allahabad (1930) was actually a better thinker of two nation theory of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan. In this address he tried to present the thoughts of Sir Syed in a practical shape. He gave strength to the concept of Sir Syed. The Lahore Resolution of 1940. He tried to represent Sir Syed and Allama Iqbal thoughts as a goal. As a matter of fact, the two nation theory started by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, Allama Iqbal address at Allahabad and Lahore Resolution the formation of Pakistan at 14th of August 1947.

The two nation theory was a basis of struggles

for creation of Pakistan. The Muslims of sub-continent were in very miserable condition. They are far away from Hindus. These living, their traditions, way of thinking quite different from each other. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was a first person who gave a wakeup call and decided to prepare Muslims to fight for their own home land, where they spent their life according to the teachings of Islam.

Quaid-e-Azam about two nation theory: In "140" in his presidential address in Lahore resolution which was later called Pakistan Resolution said;

"India is neither nation, nor country. It is a sub-continent of nationalities. Hindus and Muslims

being ^{two} nations. The Hindus and Muslims belong to two different Religions, social customs and literature. They neither intermarry, nor interline and they belong to two different civilizations which are based mainly on conflicting ideas and conceptions. Their aspects of life are different from each other.

Conclusion:

Two Nation Theory actually the game changes of concept of the muslims of India. Two nation theory was the basic concept of muslims to change the lives of muslims of sub-continent. The Pioner Pioneers of Two Nation theory was Sir Syed Ahmad Khan. And the practical shape given to two nation theory by Allama Iqbal, And the founder of Pakistan Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah.

Q2:

Ans:

Introduction:

Ideology:

Definition:

The social or political programme of any movement that becomes a collective objective of nation is called Ideology.

OR

Ideology means such an aim according to which human beings planned about their future.

The 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 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.

Pakistan is the only state that came into being on the bases of strong Ideology. Since its establishment it has been demanded to accomplish its basic aim.

IMPORTANCE OF PAKISTAN
IDEOLOGY:

- (1) Rights of Self-Determination.
- (2) Protection of the muslims of sub-continent.
- (3) Cause of Independence of Muslims.
- (4) Ending of Hindu-Muslim Tension.
- (5) Symbol of security of the muslims.
- (6) Character Building.
- (7) Unity of Islamic World.
- (8) Source of Power.
- (9) Formation of Exemplary Society.
- (10) Freedom from the British Society.
- (11) Protection of Muslim civilization and culture.
- (12) Symbol of Benevolence of society.

- (13) Reason of Human Dignity.
- (14) Source of Economic Development of the muslims.
- (15) Industrial and Mineral Development.
- (16) Establishment of Welfare State.
- (17) Success for the muslims.

Q3:

Ans: The Federal Government of Pakistan;

Introduction:

The Government of Pakistan is a federal government established by the constitution of Pakistan as constituted governing authority of the four provinces of a parliamentary democratic republic, constitutionary called the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. Effect the Westminster system for the governing

the state, the government is mainly composed of executive, legislative and judicial branches in which all powers are vested by the constitution in the parliament, the prime minister and the supreme court. The powers and duties of these branches are further defined by acts and amendments of the parliament, including the creation of executive institutions, departments and courts inferior to the supreme court. By the constitutional powers the president promulgates ordinances and passes bills.

The president acts as the ceremonial figurehead while the people elected prime minister acts as the chief executive (of the executive branch) and is responsible for running the federal government. There is a bicameral

Date: 09
No.:

parliament with the national Assembly as a lower house and the senate as an upper house.

Advantages of Federal Governments:

Every province has political, social and economic problems peculiar to the region itself. Provincial, state or local government representatives live in close proximity to the people and are most of the times from the same community, so that they are in a better position to understand these problems and offer unique solutions for them. For example, traffic congestion along the Lekki - Ajah Expressway in Lagos state is a problem that can best be solved by the local government, keeping local factors in mind, rather than by somebody living in Kaduna.

A federal government offers representation to different populations. Citizens of various provinces may have different aspirations, ethnicity and follow different cultures.

Disadvantages of Federal Governments:

Sharing of powers between the centre and the states can also be disadvantageous.

Sometimes, there can be overlapping of work and subsequent confusion regarding who is responsible for what.

For example, when typhoon 'Katsina' hit greater New Orleans USA, in 2005, there was delay in the rescue work as there was confusion between the states governments and the federal governments on who is responsible

job which disaster management work. This resulted in the loss of many lives.

The federal system of government is very expensive as more people are elected to office, both at the state and the center, than necessary. Thus, it is often said that only rich countries can afford it. Too many elected representatives with overlapping roles may also lead to corruption.

Summary

Advantages:

(1) The federal system disperses political powers so that no single individual or group has excessive power.

(2) The federal system increases the opportunities for average citizens to participate in government.

Disadvantages:

- (1). The federal system makes decision making more complex and difficult. National decisions can some times complex as with state decisions.
- (2). The federal system can promote inequalities among citizens since natural resources and opportunities differ from region to region.