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SEMESTER 2nd SECTION "B"

Question # 1

Answer

CONCEPT OF TWO-NATION-THEORY

- * The concept of two nation theory was firstly given by our Holy prophet Hazrat - Muhammad (ﷺ).
- * In the political history of Pakistan it was presented by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan in 1867 due to Hindu-Urdu conflict/controversy.
- * Two Nation Theory was the basis of Pakistan, and Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was known as the architect of it.
- * Two Nation theory was presented in order to give the muslim of sub-continent a quest. (p.t.o)

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★ IMPORTANCE OF TWO-NATION-THEORY

★ Two Nation Theory very clearly and completely means that Muslims and Hindus were socially, culturally, religiously, and other dissimilarities, due to which they were two separate nations and states.

That's what all Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was justifying in his theory. Like they were two separate and distinct nation in every aspects. and they need to be separate when they can govern their lives according to their own religions.

★ After 1857 war of independence some and most of the muslim leaders realized to have a separate state, as well as after 1867 hindu- hindu controversy. They were trying to get a separate and independent life to live for the muslims of subcontinent.

(D.T.②)

AIM OF TWO-NATIONS-THEORY

- ★ The main focus, aim, and theme of the two nation theory was to create awareness among the muslims of the sub-continent and to pay attention of them regarding that these two nations are were impossible to live together more.
- ★ Got a fundamental element for Pakistan state.
- ★ Make people specially muslims to realize them that they needs a free and separate state.

CONSEQUENCES-TNT

- ★ At the very beginning people were not reaching its importance and consequences, but latter on people were accepting it.
- ★ Most importantly that TWO NATION THEORY played its great and important role in the ideology and foundation of Pakistan. in 1947.



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Question #2

Answer

IDEOLOGY OF PAKISTAN

Just like a single person's thought, thinking is simply called ideology of that person. A nation have also its own business of thought and thinking regarding their religion, culture, language etc which is known as ideology of that nation.

In the sub-continent the muslims realised that they needs a seperate state for their lives beacuse there were living two different nations, which were religously, culturaly, language, castely completely different from each other in every aspect of life. thats what leads to ideology of Pakistan.

Two nation theory was like the foundation for the ideology of Pakistan.

After 1857 war of independence the muslims clearly and completely noticed the hindus's behavior which was against.

p.t.o

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- * Ideology Pakistan is completely based on Islamic Ideology.
- * Islamic techniques supported the ideology of Pakistan.
- * Quaid-e-Azam struggled for the separate state on the bases of Islamic Ideology.
"Pakistan came into being the very day when the first Hindu became a Muslim".
- * Allama Iqbal was the person who for the first time gave the concept of a separate state for the Muslims keeping in view the two nation theory.

IMPORTANCE OF IDEOLOGY OF PAKISTAN

Ideology of Pakistan has many importances but few among them are given below;

- * Religion (Islam)
- * Two Nation theory.
- * Self Determination.
- * Unity of Muslims
- * Freedom for Muslims
- * Social politics
- * Free Islamic society.

(P.T.O)

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ISLAMIC RELIGION

The main thing about ideology of Pakistan was to have our own religion implementation in a free state Pakistan.

PROTECTION OF TWO-NATION THEORY

To get a separate state was clearly visible in two nation theory, and they based it in the ideology of Pakistan for its protection.

FREEDOM FOR MUSLIMS

In sub-continent Muslims were not as free to perform their religious deeds and festivals, so they were supposed to get a free state for their freedom.

MEANS OF UNITY & STRENGTH

Ideology provides the cement binding based to the scattered groups in a society to bring them closer to each other, in a common platform.

IDENTITY OF NATION

Ideology of Pakistan helps to preserve the identity of a nation.



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Question #3

Answer..

DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT

MEANING:-

The word "democracy" has been derived from Greek word which means "Government of the people".

EXPLANATION:-

"Democracy is government by the people in which the supreme power is vested in the people and exercised directly by them or by their elected agent under a free electoral system."

Democracy is the institutionalization of freedom. Freedom and democracy are often used interchangeable, but they are not so, there is a bit difference between them.

REFERENCE:-

"In the phrase of Abraham-Lincoln", democracy is a government "of the people, by the people, and for the people".

(p.t.o)

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CATEGORIES OF DEMOCRACY:-

Democracies fall into two basic categories, which are given below;

1. Direct Democracy
2. Representative Democracy.

DIRECT DEMOCRACY:-

In a direct democracy, all citizens, without the intermediary of elected or appointed officials, can participate in making public decisions. Ancient Athens, the world first democracy, managed the direct democracy for practice it. For example in "United-states" there is direct democracy.

REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRACY:-

Today's, the most common form of democracy, is representative democracy, in which citizens elect officials to make political decisions, formulate laws, and administer programs for the public good.

On the national level, for example, legislators can be chosen from districts that each elect a single representative. For example in Pakistan there is Representative democracy. (p.t.o)

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ADVANTAGES OF DEMOCRACY:

Democratic government may have many advantages but few common among them are given below;

1. It still gives power to the people.
2. It checks and balances are put in place to limit power.
3. Everyone (each citizen) has the chance to participate in it.
4. It allows the government to react quickly.
5. It encourages people to participate.
6. It allows a district to form their own governmental presence.

DISADVANTAGES OF DEMOCRACY:

Some common disadvantages are following;

1. Polarization occurs in it frequently.
2. A super majority is possible in it.
3. Districts must be able to trust their elected representative.
4. The voice of the people technically ends with the election.
5. It is a system that leads to corruption.
6. It focuses on the majority only.

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