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QNO 1 :->

ANO 1 :->

TWO NATION THEORY :

The two nation theory means the cultural, Political, religious, economic & social dissimilarities, Hindus & Muslims of the sub continent.

This theory means that there were two nations in the subcontinent, the hindus & the Muslims.

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

This theory gave rise to two distinct political ideologies that was responsible for the partition of india in to two independent states.

INTRODUCTION :-

"Despite living together for 1000 years, Hindus & Muslims have their own individual ideologies so the only solution of political conflict in India is to have a separate independent parliament for each nation"

BACK GROUND :-

- ⇒ The two nation theory was the basis of the struggle for creation of Pakistan as an independent state.
- ⇒ In spite of living together for centuries the two communities not forgot their individual cultures & civilization.
- ⇒ it raised a direction for the Muslims on the basis of which Pakistan was achieved.

Al-Beruni

- ⇒ Al-Beruni recorded his ideas in 1001 A.D in this famous book "Kitab-ul-Hind" as

"The Hindu society maintained this peculiar character over the centuries. The two societies, Hindus & Muslims, like two streams have sometimes touched but never merged, each following its separate course."

Factors that Split the Subcontinent in to two nation

- ⇒ There are a few factors which split the inhabitants of the sub continent in two nation. let us examine each of them separately.
- Religious Differences
- Hindu Nationalism

- Cultural Differences
- Social differences
- Economic differences
- Educational differences
- Political differences
- Language

1 Religious Differences

Muslims BELIEVES

- ⇒ Islam preaches Tauheed (oneness of Allah) & believes that Allah is the creator of the universe
- ⇒ Muslims are the believers of Allah, the Holy prophet (P.B.U.H) the messengers of Allah.
- ⇒ Muslims firmly believe on the Holy book Quran (complete code of life) & the life hereafter

HINDUS BELIEVES

- ⇒ Hindus believes in many gods. They have ~~different~~ thousands of god gods.
- ⇒ Prophets (or rishi) are people who see god. they teach about god. And they have characteristics of god.
- ⇒ Their writings are called Vedas.

2 Hindu Nationalism:-

- ⇒ A number of Hindu nationalist movements were started in the subcontinent that added fuel to the fire & increased the conflict between the two communities.
- ⇒ The Hindu nationalist leaders totally ignored the great contribution of Muslims in the Indian society & push the Muslims on one side.
- ⇒ There was also some movements that aimed to merge the Muslims with Hindu culture.

:3 Cultural Differences

ISLAMIC CULTURE

HINDU CULTURE

- | | |
|---|--|
| ⇒ Muslim followed the Islamic culture | ⇒ Hindus inherited a self build culture. |
| ⇒ Muslims buried their dead bodies | ⇒ The Hindus burnt their dead bodies |
| ⇒ Muslims slaughtered the cow. | ⇒ Hindus considered the 'Mother Cow' as a sacred animal. |
| ⇒ Muslims abhorred the tradition of 'sati'. | ⇒ They performed 'sati' & worshipped. |
| ⇒ In Islam every human beings are equal | ⇒ There exists a caste system in hindus. |

:4 Social differences

- ⇒ The two communities of the sub continent differ in their social life.
- ⇒ The clothes, the foods, the household utensils, the construction of homes, the words of greeting, the gestures & every thing about them was different & immediately represented to their distinctive origin.
- ⇒ The moral values, ethics & norms of both the communities are totally different.

:5 Economical differences

MUSLIMS

HINDUS

- | | |
|---|--|
| ⇒ There is a proper check & balance of economy in Islam | ⇒ No check & balance. |
| ⇒ Zakat aushus is compulsory for Muslims. | ⇒ No concept of Zakat in Hindu's religion. |

⇒ Interest (suut) is strictly ⇒ No concept of interest. forbade in Islam.

⇒ Muslims were thrown out side the government Sector, they were financially Week ⇒ The Hindus were provided With ample opportunities to progress economically.

6: Educational differences

MUSLIMS

HINDUS

- ⇒ Muslims did not receive modern education which heavily affected their economic conditions.
- ⇒ They could not cope with the society because they ignore the modern education
- ⇒ The Hindus were advanced in the educational field because they quickly & readily took to the English education
- ⇒ They occupied the best social status because of the modern education.

7: Political Differences:-

The political differences between the Hindus & Muslims have played an important role in the evolution of two Nation Theory.

i) Hindi Urdu Controversy:

In 1867, Hindus demanded that Urdu should be written in Hindi script instead Urdu script. This created another gap between Hindus & Muslims.

ii) Congress Attitude:

The Indian national Congress was founded in 1885. it claimed to represent all communities of India but oppressed all Muslim ideas & supported the Hindu.

iii) Partition of Bengal:

In 1905, the partition of Bengal ensured a number of political benefits for the Muslims, but the Hindus launched an agitation against the Partition

↳ partition was annulled in 1911.

:8 Language.

MUSLIMS

HINDUS

- => The language of the Muslims => Hindi language was spoken was Urdu & it was written by hindus & it was in Arabic script written in Sanskrit.
- => Urdu language had the difference => Hindi language had its in writing, thoughts of poetry, down way of writing arts, painting & words of music in every art which is quite different from Urdu.
- => Even this small difference lead to a stirring conflict between the two nations.

• Two Nation Theory & Political Leaders

=> Sir Syed Ahmad Khan the pioneer of two nation theory said:

"I am convinced now that Hindus & Muslims could never become one nation as their religion & way of life was quite distinct from each other."

=> Quaid-e-Azam's Statement on Two Nation Theory

"Muslims are not a minority, they are one nation by every definition of the word nation. By all canons of international law we are a nation."

=> Two Nation Theory in the view of Allama Iqbal

"India is a continent of human beings belonging to different languages & professing different religions... therefore, demand the formation of a consolidated Muslim state in the best interests of the Muslims of India & Islam."

SUMMARY

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The Muslims realized that they would lose their religious & cultural identity if they remained a part of British India. They demanded a piece of land where their property & life would be safe guarded & secure.

Q No 2 :->

Ans :->

○ Definition:-

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

○ Introduction:-

• Pakistan is the only state that came into being on the basis of strong ideology. since its establishment it has been demanded to accomplish its basic aim.

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

→ Importance of ideology of Pakistan is an under 1. Right of self Determination.

⇒ 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 ~~the Muslim~~ of self determination, on the base of this right the Muslim demanded separate electorate in 1906 & 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 & secured in the sub-continent. The people who believe the ideology of Pakistan although belong to different races & different areas are united. Because of this natural unity, they can defeat foreign conspiracies & 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 & they got social betterment. In addition to that other nations like Sikhs, Hindus & Christians had other benefits out of that.

Aims & 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 & 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.

⇒ Protection of Two Nation Theory:-
The Muslims claimed separate nationhood for themselves & they were determined to maintain a separate entity for all times to come. The Muslims believe in separate religion & practice different traditions, & have their claim was absolutely true. It was their right to keep their separate entity alive & 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 & demanded an Islamic State in the North East & North West of South Asia.

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 ~~the~~ worse conditions & to save their national integrity.

Q NO: 3

GOVERNMENT

- Is a system of social control under which the right to make laws, & the right to enforce them, is given to a particular group in society. Government power can be held by one individual, a few, or a majority.
- We distinguish between forms of government on the basis of its organizational structure & the degree of control exercised over the society.

A Little More About Government

- Governments come in different forms. The basic law determining the form of government is called the Constitution & may be written, as in the United States, or largely unwritten, as in Great Britain.
- Modern governments have many jobs including:
 - providing for the security of their country.
 - keeping order
 - Establishing a system of justice so that people are treated fairly
 - providing welfare services to those in need
 - regulating the economy (we'll get to economic systems in a bit!)
 - establishing educational system
- In extreme cases of governmental regulation, every aspect of people's lives is controlled. This is called totalitarianism. Can you think of a novel that has a totalitarian government?

FORMS OF GOVERNMENT:

We will be learning about the following forms of government

- Democracy
- Monarchy
- Theocracy
- Dictatorship
- Transitional

DEMOCRACY:-

- Supreme power is given to the people & exercised by them directly or indirectly through a system of representation.
- Democratic Countries have free elections where all citizens have a vote.

DEMOCRACY:-

Examples of Democratic Countries today:

- United States of America
- Philippines

MONARCHY

- Rule by a single person (a king or queen), who is the permanent head of state. The term is now used to refer to countries with hereditary rules. This means that rule is passed down from parent to child.
- Constitutional monarchies are more common today. Under this system, the powers of the king or queen are restricted to those granted in the constitution.
- Most constitutional monarchies use a parliamentary system in which the king or queen may have strictly

ceremonial duties. They often have a elected prime minister who is the head of government

Examples of countries with monarchies today:

- Saudi Arabia
- Brunei
- Qatar
- Oman
- Great Britain (Constitutional Monarchy)
- Australia (Constitutional Monarchy)
- Bhutan (Constitutional Monarchy - new)

THEOCRACY

- In a theocracy, government leaders are members of the clergy (church officials), & the state's system is based on religious law.

- Rulers are thought to be "divinely guided".

Example of theocracies today:

- Iran
- The Vatican

DICTATORSHIP

- A government in which a single leader or party exercises absolute control over all citizens & every aspect of their lives.

- in most cases, this absolute power is exercised in a cruel way.

- other names for a dictatorship include:

Autocracy, Military Junta, Right Wing, Authoritarianism, Totalitarianism or Fascism.

Examples of Dictatorships today:

- North Korea

- o Libya
- o Myanmar (Burma)
- o Sudan

ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES OF THE FORM GOVERNMENT

• DICTATORSHIP

One person has all the Power.

Advantages:

Organized & Controlled Efficient & there are no public protests or riots.

Disadvantages:

Limited individual rights, Uncertain transition of power, usually dependent on the military, no debate, no free press, no opposition parties.

Examples: Pakistan, Sudan, Cuba

• USING COW TO EXPLAIN DEMOCRACY

You have two cows.

After milking your cows, you & your neighbors all vote on who should get the milk

• USING COW TO EXPLAIN DEMOCRACY

You have two cows.

After milking your cows, you & your neighbors all vote on who should get the milk.

Whoever gets the most votes gets the milk.

• USING COWS TO EXPLAIN DICTATORSHIP

You have two cows.

The Government takes the cows, & gives you nothing for them

• DEMOCRACY-RULE BY THE PEOPLE

Advantages:

Protects individual rights, input is after milking your cows, you & your neighbors all vote on who should get the milk.

Whoever gets the most votes gets the milk.

• USING COW TO EXPLAIN DICTATORSHIP

You have two cows.

The government takes the cows, & gives you nothing for them.

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THE END