

**IQRA NATIONAL UNIVERSITY**

**DEPARTMENT: CIVIL ENGINEERING**

**PAPER: PAK STUDY**

**EXAM: MID TERM**

**SEMESTER: 2<sup>ND</sup>**

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## **QUESTION:-1 WHAT WAS THE CONCEPT OF TWO NATION THEORY**

**Answer:-**

### **BASIC CONCEPT OF TOW NATION THEORY**

The Two Nation theory means the cultural, political, religious, economic and social dissimilarities between the two major communities, Hindus and Muslims of the Subcontinent. This theory means that there were two nations in the subcontinent, the Hindus and 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 into two independent states

### **THE FOLLOWING FACTORS THAT CREATE TWO NATION THEORY**

- I. Muslims believes <sup>hindus</sup> believes
- II. Islamic culture hindu culture
- III. Political differences the political differences between the hindus and muslims

The Above factors that Muslims realized that they would lose their religious and cultural identity if they remained a part of British India. They also able to understand the above mentioned differences between them and hence demanded a separate homeland on the ground where they freely practiced their religion in accordance with Quran and Sunnah and Islamic teachings. They demanded a piece of land where their property and life would be safeguarded and secure.

 **END**

**QUASTION:-2 WHAT IS IDEOLOGY AND THE IMPORTANCE OF THE IDEOLOGY OF PAKISTAN**

**Answer:-**

❖ **IDEOLOGY OF PAKISTAN**

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

❖ **IMPORTANCE OF IDEOLOGY OF PAKISTAN**

Importance of Ideology of Pakistan is as under 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 of self-determination, on the base of this right the Muslim demanded separate electorate in 1906 and this right was awarded to the Muslim in 1909's Minto Morley reforms.

 **END**

**QUESTION:-3 WRITE DOWN ANY FORM OF GOVERNMENT AND ALSO DESCRIBE THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF THAT FORM OF GOVERNMENT WHICH YOU HAVE WRITTEN**

**Answer:-**

❖ **DEMOCRACY**

The definition of democracy is a form of government in which the common people hold political power and can rule either directly or through elected representatives. An example of democracy at work is in the United States, where people have political freedom and equality

❖ **ADVANTAGES**

**1. It protects the interest of citizens.**

As previously stated, the citizens in a democratic country are given the right to vote on political, social and economical issues, particularly the representatives they want to be in charge of making major decisions, such as the president. This can greatly protect the people from anything they would disagree to occur.

**2. It prevents monopoly of authority.**

Due to the fact that the government is bound by an election term where parties compete to regain authority, democracy prevents monopoly of the ruling authority. And, the elected ruling party would make sure their policies will work for the people, as they will not be able to remain in power after their term with bad records—they will not be re-elected.

**3. It promotes equality.**

Generally, democracy is based on the rule of equality, which means that all people are equal as far as the law is concerned. Every person has the right to experience and enjoy equal political, social and economic rights, and the state is not allowed to discriminate him on the standard of sex, class, religion and property.

**4. It makes for a responsible and stable administration.**

When there are elected and fixed representatives, a more responsible government is formed. Thus, democracy can be efficient, firm and stable. Its administration is ruled and conducted with a sense of dedication, and people under this system discuss matters and problems thoroughly to come up with sensible decisions.

**5. It brings a feeling of obligation towards the citizens.**

The ruling authorities owe their success to elections by the citizens, so they would feel grateful to and socially responsible for them. This can serve as their motivating factor to work for the citizens, for they have the right of choosing their government.

**6. It imparts political education to the people.**

One argument in favor of democracy is that it can serve as a training school for citizens—they are driven to take part in state affairs. During elections, political parties propose their programs and policies in support of their candidates through public meetings, demonstrations, television, radio, posters and speeches by their leaders to win public favor. All of these can impart political consciousness among the people.

**7. It helps make good citizens.**

Democracy aims to create the ideal environment that is conducive to personality improvement, character cultivation and good habits. As per the experts, this political system seems to function as the first school for good citizenship, where individuals can learn about their rights and duties from birth to the time of death.

**8. It allows a little chance of revolution.**

Since this system is based upon public will, there will be little to no chance of public revolt. Elected representatives conduct state affairs with public support, and if they do not work efficiently or do not meet the public's expectations, they will probably not do well during the next elections. Democracy or other popular governments often function with consensus, thus the question of revolution would not arise.

**9. It promotes change.**

This political system can promote changes in the government without

having to resort to any form of violence. It tries to make citizens feel great and even provides them with a good sense of participation and involvement.

### ❖ DISADVANTAGES

#### **1. It might allow misuse of public funds and time.**

Democratic governments can lead to wasted time and resources, considering that it takes a huge amount of time on formulating laws and requires a lot of money to be spent during elections. It is also highly possible that the country will be ruled by incompetent and irresponsible leaders who will just spend public funds for their own tours and recreation.

#### **2. It instigates corruption.**

Those who are elected to power might resort to unethical means for personal interests and engage in corrupt practices. During their tenure in office, they might take advantage of authority for personal gains, putting the interests of the masses at the backseat.

#### **3. It risks the wrong choice of public servants.**

Truth be told, not all individuals under a democratic government are aware of the political and social circumstances in their country. In a voting system, majority wins, and there is no distinction between the votes cast by the literate and the illiterate. People may favor a candidate based on other factors other than pure and required capability. Taking these things into consideration, the elected official may not always be the perfect person for the seat, leading to erroneous decisions.

#### **4. It allows not exercising the right to vote.**

Sadly, in some democratic countries, people fail to exercise their right to vote. Perhaps, they are reluctant to do it or are just less aware about the impact of their votes. Or, perhaps they do not see it as a privilege and take the process less seriously.

#### **5. It may put more emphasis on quantity, rather than quality.**

Another disadvantage of democracy is in terms of providing services—it

tends to put more emphasis on quantity, rather than quality. Also, considering that the system might be governed by irresponsible and incompetent leaders, equality might be in question for only the rich and famous might be prioritized more than the poor.

**6. It can take long to make decisions.**

Because it takes long to make decisions, it will also take long to implement them. Unlike in a monarchy where one person is making decisions that are implemented quickly, democracy requires majority voting in implementation, thus it is relatively less prompt in taking actions.

**7. It may involve immoral practices during elections.**

To lure the masses, election campaigns might involve immoral practices, where candidates would use muscle power to draw the majority of votes, even trying to tarnish their opponents' reputation. Money and power may be abused to influence the people to disregard opposing parties.

 **END**