

Mid term Assignment/Quiz



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Q1: what was the concept of two nation theory?

Two Nation Theory

Two-Nation theory is the basis of creation of Pakistan. It states that Muslims and Hindus are two separate nations from every definition; therefore Muslims should have a separate homeland in the Muslim majority areas of India, where they can spend their lives according to the glorious teachings of Islam.

If Muslims of the sub-continent comprise an Islamic nation then they have the right to have separate homeland as Muhammad Ali Jinnah, (in his address to the annual session of Muslim League) mentioned and I quote:

History has presented to us many examples, such as the Union of Great Britain and Ireland, of Czechoslovakia and Poland. History has also shown to us many geographical tracts, much smaller than the sub-continent of India, which otherwise might have been divided into as many seven or eight sovereign states like-wise, the Portuguese and the Spanish stand divided in the Iberian peninsula.

Concept of two nation theory

The phenomena of two nation theory originated with the advent of Islam in the sub-continent (712AD)

According to Jinnah, The concept of two nation theory originated the day, the first Hindu converted to Muslim. The partition of India was proposed more than seven hundred years prior to the Lahore resolution.

Mahatma Gandhi, speaking in the second session of the Round table conference in London in 1931, said that *the quarrel between Hindus and Muslims was coreview with the British advent in India. It would be difficult to maintain such a position historically because the conflict between Hindus and Muslims had started long before the emergence of the British power in India.*

In 1192 AD, on the eve of battle of Tarian, according to famous historian Farishta, Sultan Muizz-ud-Din had suggested to his rival, Pirthviraj, the partition of India, leaving the region of Sirhind, Punjab and Multan with Sultan and retaining the rest of India for himself. This proposal cropped up again after 150 years, when

Al-Beruni pointed out the existence of the two big groups of people subscribing to two different religions. This (the religious difference) renders any connection with them says Beruni, *quite impossible and constitutes the widest of gulf between them and us (Hindu and Muslims)*.

Perhaps Emperor Aurengzeb (1658-1707) was responsible for increasing Hindu Muslim tensions by trying to Islamize the Mughal government. Several Muslim historians have actually glorified Aurengzeb for making Muslims conscious of their separate religious and ideological identity. It is also true that Maratha and Sikh leaders raised their banner of revolt against Aurangzeb because in trying to organize his government on Islamic lines, the emperor was acting against their interest. Sir Jaduanath Sarkar observation on the role of Shivaji, the Maratha leader, is revealing: Shivaji has shown that the tree of Hinduism is not really dead. That it can rise from beneath the seemingly crushing load of centuries of political bondage, exclusion from the administration, and legal repression; it can put forth new leaves and branches it can again lift its head up to the skies.

After Aurangzeb death, Muslim power started disintegrating. Muslims were so alarmed by the growing power of the Hindus under Maratha leadership that even a Sufi scholar like Shah Waliullah (1703-81) was moved into writing a letter to the Afghan King Shah Waliullah. He wrote:

In short, the Muslim community is in a pitiable condition. All control of the machinery of government is in the hands of Hindus, because they are the only people who are capable and industrious. Wealth and prosperity are concentrated in their hands; while the share of Muslims is nothing but poverty and misery At this time you are the only King who is powerful, far-sighted, and capable of defeating the enemy forces. Certainly it is incumbent upon you to march to India, destroy the Maratha domination and rescue weak and old Muslims from the clutches of Non-Muslims. If, God forbid, domination by infidels continues, Muslims will forget Islam and within a short time become such a nation that there will be nothing left distinguish them from non-Muslims.

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

Ideology

An ideology is a set of opinions or beliefs of a group or an individual. Very often ideology refers to a set of political beliefs or a set of ideas that characterize a particular culture.

OR

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

OR

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

Importance of ideology of Pakistan

Ideology is important in following aspects;

1. Ideology is a motivating force for a nation, which is striving hard to bring stability and homogeneity to its nationhood.
2. It provides the cement-binding base to the scattered groups in society and brings them closer to each other on a common platform.
3. Ideology leads any nation to achieve its goal.
4. Maximum people should be united on this ideology.
5. The ideology must be harmonized with the feelings, emotions, traditions, beliefs and values of the nation.
6. Enough individual /man-power is requisited in it.
7. This can be obtained by collective efforts.
8. An organized party of leaders to implement this ideology is imperatively required.
9. homogeneity to its nationhood.brings them closer
10. Ideologies impel their adherents to follow a joint line of action for the accomplishment of their goal.

11. Ideologies give shape to the revolutions and give birth to new cultures and civilizations.
12. Ideologies stress on their adherents to insist on the realization of their ideals through total transformation of society.
13. An ideology offers an interpretation of the past, and an explanation of the present and a vision of the future.

Thus the ideologies contain a set of proposals about human nature and society. These proposals explicitly manifest human conditions, approaches and understanding of a social and political order and provide a basis for the accomplishment of a desired social system.

Ideology of Pakistan

The ideology of Pakistan took shape through an evolutionary process. Historical experience provided the base; Allama Iqbal gave it a philosophical explanation; Quaid-i-Azam translated it into a political reality; and the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan, by passing Objectives Resolution in March 1949, gave it legal sanction. It was due to the realization of the Muslims of South Asia that they are different from the Hindus that they demanded separate electorates.

However when they realized that their future in a „Democratic India“ dominated by Hindu majority was not safe, they changed their demand to a separate state.

The ideology of Pakistan stemmed from the instinct of the Muslim community of South Asia to maintain their individuality in the Hindu society. The Muslims believed that Islam and Hinduism are not only two religions, but are two social orders that produced two distinct cultures.

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

➤ There are Five types of Govt

1. Democracy
2. Theocracy
3. Monarchy
4. Dictator ship
5. Transitional

Here we discuss only **Democracy**

❖ **Definition:** Democracy is a form of government in which the common people hold political power and can rule either directly or through elected representative.

OR

- ❖ Supreme power is given to the people and exercised by them directly or indirectly through a system of representative.
- ❖ Democratic countries have free elections where all citizens have a vote.

❖ **Importance of Democracy**

1. Freedom of political expression

Democracy are considered important to ensure that voters are well informed, enabling them to vote according to their own interests

2. Freedom of speech

In Democratic countries every one is the right and power to express its own restraint, or legal penalty through speech.

3. Freedom press and internet

In Democratic countries every one is the right and power to express its own idea and expression through social media and internet.

4. Religious freedom

Everyone in the country is free to practice his own religion.

5. Protecting the interests of citizens

People get the chance to vote on the key issues affecting their country or can elect representatives to make these decisions.

6. Promoting equality

One principle of democracy is that all people are equal in the eyes of the law, and every person gets a vote.

7. Preventing abuse of power

In democracies, people in authority are usually elected by people who vote them in. They are therefore responsible for carrying out the will of those who elected them. If they misuse their position, they won't be re-elected.

8. Creating stability

Democracies have rules and laws that provide stability and protect human rights (see our guide on Understanding human rights to find out more). Democratic governments have time to make changes that are in the interests of everyone.

❖ Drawback of democracy

Democracy isn't always perfect, and there are many ways in which it's been criticized. Some of the most common complaints about democracy include:

1. Not everyone votes

Although everyone living in a democracy has the right to vote, (at a certain age) not everyone does. They may not know the impact of their vote or are maybe just reluctant to get involved. However, it's hard to understand the true will of the people if not everyone takes part.

2. There's a risk of corruption

Once someone is elected into power, there are no guarantees they won't use that power for personal gain. They may have made promises to people to try and get voted in, but they may not follow through on those promises once they're elected.

3. Decisions can take a long time

The process of changing laws and making decisions about the country has to go through various stages of voting before they come into effect. This means that carrying out what people want often takes a long time.

4. Not everyone is informed

Although ordinary citizens are asked to vote on essential issues or who should make decisions for them, many people don't have the specialist knowledge required to understand the full implications of their vote.

